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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 17 SEPT, 53.

SUBJECT Chemapol Import-Export Plan for 1953 Raw Materials.

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)DATE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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DATE OF INFO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Thermit Raw Materials

1. The Chemapol Import-Export Plan for 1953 [] lists 1,100tn. of lead and 40tn. of arsenic from the Satellite countries /Area II - [] and 120tn. of tin and 10tn. of nickel from Western Europe (Area V). It was planned to use these raw materials in the production of Thermit, which is a bearing metal with a lead base. Thermit was produced at the Chemical Works in Rybitvi, near Pardubice, and at the Vah Chemical Works in Zilina [] mainly for the Czechoslovak Railroads. The lead was also to be used for the production of paints and protective casings. The actual arrangements for the imports of all these metals were handled by Metalimex AS. 25X1

Ferrosilicon

2. Chemapol planned to import 500 tn. of ferrosilicon for the year 1953, which was about the same quantity as for the previous years. [] The actual arrangements for the import of ferrosilicon were handled by Metalimex. 25X1

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The 500 tn. was to be the total quantity of ferrosilicon imported into Czechoslovakia in 1953, and all of it was to be used for steel production.

3. Ferrosilicon was produced in Czechoslovakia at two plants, the Chemical Works at Handlova N 48-44, E 18-46 and the Chemical Works at Sokolov N 50-11, E 12-38, the greater part of it being produced at the latter plant. The ferrosilicon production capacity of these two plants together was sufficient to satisfy all the Czechoslovak needs, but because of a continual shortage of electric power, the production capacity of these plants could not be fully utilized, and therefore Czechoslovakia had to import ferrosilicon.

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for the year 1953 Chemapol planned to import 500 tn. of fluorspar which was all to be used for the production of ferrosilicon at these two plants. The fluorspar was to come in part from the USSR and in part from Western Europe (Area V). As of June 1952, it had not yet been decided how much fluorspar was to come from each of these sources. There were some small fluorspar beds in Slovakia, but their production was insignificant.

Heavy Spar

4. Chemapol planned to import 2,100 tn. of heavy spar for the year 1953. (This was not to be imported through Metalimex.) Part of this was to come from the USSR and part from Western Europe (Area V), but how much from each of these sources had not yet been decided in June 1952. Heavy spar was used in Czechoslovakia in the production of pigments and as so-called "blank fix", a type of paint. It was also used in the production of lacquers, paints, rubber, linoleum, waxed fabrics, tar boards, and in the electrical industry. Heavy spar was found in Slovakia, but only in small and isolated beds which are completely insignificant. The one exception was a large heavy spar bed near Krompachy N 48-55, E 20-52, but the heavy spar from this bed was of very poor quality and could only be used when added in small quantities to imported heavy spar. There was no possibility of importing heavy spar from any other of the Communist countries than the USSR.

Zinc

5. Chemapol planned to import about 5,000 tn. of zinc and zinc powder for 1953 through Metalimex. The zinc and zinc powder were to be imported from Poland. The exact quantities which were to come was to be determined by the price, and it was planned to import 55,000,000 crowns' worth from Poland. All this zinc and zinc powder was to be used in paint production.

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